FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 009 14 January 1987

ARGENTINA

France's Raimond Ends Visit, Holds News Conference B 1
Sourrouille Reveals Terms of New Loans B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 13 Jan]
Nuclear Energy Agreement Signed With Brazil B 2
[LA PRENSA 11 Jan]
CGT Plans National Strike for 26 January B 3
1986 Cost of Living Figures Announced B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 Jan]

BOLIVIA

Garrett Says Drug Traffic 'Destroying' Judiciary C 1
[PRESENCIA 3 Jan]
Army Unit To Prevent Shining Path Incursion C 1
Air Force Discloses Appointments for 1987 C 2
[EL DIARIO 3 Jan]

BRAZIL

Businessmen Criticize Sarney's 9 Jan Remarks D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 Jan]
Army Minister Views Need To Face National Problems D 1
Denies Coup Possibility [AFP] D 2
Satellite Tracking Station Under Construction D 2
Briefs: AIDS Cases Increase; 1986 Measles Statistics; D 2
Regional Commander Named

CHILE

PCCh Leaders Interviewed on Political Situation E 1
[QUE PASA 25-31 Dec]

COLOMBIA

Ambassador to Hungary Shot in Budapest F 1
[Buenos Aires REUTER]
Ambassador 'Out of Danger' [AFP] F 1
Command Claims Attack [AFP] F 1
Authorities Discover Cocaine Lab, Helicopters [DPA] F 2
Police Presume Bus Explosion Work of Terrorists [AFP] F 3
'Criminals' Murder UP Movement Leaders F 3
[EL TIEMPO 9 Jan]

ECUADOR

New Foreign Minister Takes Oath of Office G 1

PERU

Unidentified Terrorists Attempt Train Bombing J 1

VENEZUELA

Lusinchi, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Meet L 1
Colombian Guerrillas Attack Naval Post L 1
[EL NACIONAL 6 Jan]

MEXICO

Soviet Envoy on Border Consulates, Gorbachev Visit M 1

PANAMA

Habib 'Unexpectedly' Asks To Discuss Peace Tour N 1
[MATUTINO 13 Jan]
Abadia on Stance To Be Adopted at PCC Meeting N 1
Briefs: President's Press Secretary Resigns N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government Reorganizes Intelligence Service P 1
Briefs: Permanent Secretaries Appointed P 1

EL SALVADOR

Assembly Discusses Ending State of Siege P 2
Blandon Favors Status Quo P 3
Blandon Charges Sandinists Support FMLN-FDR P 4
Colonel Carranza Reviews Guazapa Hill Operation P 4
Coprefa Reports Kidnappings, FMLN Casualties P 5
FMLN Concludes Transportation Stoppage P 5
[Venceremos]
Skirmish With Cobra Battalion P 6
[Venceremos]

HONDURAS

Lopez Contreras on Meeting With U.S. Congressmen P 7
Armed Forces List Promotions, Assignments P 8
'Official' Report Ruled Out P 10
Crude Bomb Deactivated at Mexican Embassy [DPA] P 12

NICARAGUA

U.S. Congressmen Arrive on Fact-Finding Mission P 12
[BARRICADA 13 Jan]
Talavera on Contadora, Support Group Tour P 13
Israelis Allegedly Train Contras in Honduras P 13
U.S. Troops Build Landing Strip in Honduras P 14
Justice Minister Explains State of Emergency Law P 14
[BARRICADA 13 Jan]
Ramirez Discusses Constitution, Contadora [Madrid] P 14

CUBA

Donas, Soviet Sign Economic Cooperation Protocol Q 1
USSR Signs Agricultural Agreement in Havana Q 1
Camacho Decorates Former Soviet Military Adviser Q 1
ANPP President Praises Nicarguan Constitution Q 1
Suriname's Herrenberg Said To 'Explain' Expulsion Q 2
Venceremos Reports Salvadoran Air Force Attacks Q 2
FMLN Claims 12 Army Casualties in 2 Battles Q 3
Dominican Republic's Balaguer Eyes Foreign Debt Q 3
COC Denounces 'Maneuver To Disqualify' Athletes Q 3
Latin American Student Congress Opens in Havana Q 4
Veiga Opens 53d Plenum of Cuban Trade Unions Q 4
Board Issues Economic Guidelines Extension Q 5
Measures To Control Energy Waste Become Effective Q 5
Granma Enterprises Fail to Meet Growth Plans Q 6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Report Reviews 1987 Budget Proposal, Debt R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 28 Nov]
Briefs: Armed Forces Secretary Confirmed; R 1
Ambassador to Guatemala; Haitian
Envoy Received

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Seaga Announces New Agreement With IMF S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

President Clarke Addresses New Parliament S 2

GUYANA

Hoyte Discusses Debt With Trinidad and Tobago T 1

SURINAME

Netherlands Requests Charge d'Affaires Leave U 1
Special Envoy Visits South American Countries U 1

FRANCE'S RAIMOND ENDS VISIT, HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PY131517 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2013 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jan (NA) -- French Foreign Minister Jean Raimond stated today that his country can "in no way" mediate between Argentina and Great Britain in the Malvinas Islands conflict. He reaffirmed Jacques Chirac's government's position supporting the negotiations but without giving an opinion on the controversial sovereignty issue.

Raimond has also confirmed the news that French President Francois Mitterand will come to Argentina this year and that Raimond will accompany him.

This afternoon Raimond held a news conference at the French Embassy in Buenos Aires. During the conference he said that there has been "no change" in the French foreign policy following the Chirac government's assumption of office in March 1986.

Raimond first reviewed the subjects discussed with President Raul Alfonsin during the luncheon at the Olivos Presidential Residence. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo also participated in the luncheon.

Raimond said that the main subjects discussed were the Central American situation, the Malvinas Islands conflict, the EEC tariff policy, East-West relations, and bilateral ties in all sectors.

Regarding the Central American situation, he reaffirmed to Caputo the French Government's "unfaltering" support for the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group. He said that the quest for peace "must be followed very carefully." He stressed the importance of the meeting the EEC ministers will hold in Guatemala in February 1987. Regarding the Malvinas conflict, Raimond stated that Caputo explained the Argentine position and that he, in turn, briefly explained the French government's position.

In answering a question, the French foreign minister categorically rejected the possibility of his government mediating in the conflict. "In no way" was his answer. He also reaffirmed the French position of supporting the UN resolution urging the two parties to negotiate, but without giving an opinion on the main issues of sovereignty.

Regarding the difficulties Argentina is encountering selling its products to the EEC due to the protectionist policy affecting that market, Raimond said that he discussed this subject and added that over the past few months France has modified its policy to that of the EEC. He stated that the integration efforts being made in South America, for the time being among Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, "might facilitate exports of their products" to the EEC.

In response to a question posed by a foreign reporter, Raimond said that he had discussed with President Raul Alfonsin the case of the two French nuns who have been missing since 1977 -- Alice Domon and Leoniet Duquet -- but limited himself to say that the case "is in the hands of the Argentine courts."

Regarding East-West relations, the French foreign minister stated that current ties between the U.S. and Soviet leaders "are profound and desired" by the two countries, and voiced assurances that this dialogue will continue.

Raimond added, however, that the achievement of peace will depend on the balance of weapons, both nuclear or conventional.

In response to a question posed by a reporter from Radio France Internationale on the domestic problems facing the Chirac government, Raimond declined to answer, stating that when he is abroad he makes no comment on French domestic policy.

Returning to the Malvinas issue, he was asked about the exclusive fishing zone unilaterally established by Great Britian. Raimond deftly avoided giving an opinion on the issue, and said that France "cannot take sides on the sovereignty problem."

After the news conference Raimond left for Ezeiza International Airport to board the plane that will take him back to France after an official visit of a little more than 24 hours.

SOURROUILLE REVEALS TERMS OF NEW LOANS

PY132128 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] (DYN-NA - own sources) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille yesterday disclosed details of the loans granted to Argentina by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

During a press conference held at the Economy Ministry, Sourrouille also said the government will maintain current wage and monetary policies. He added that his economic team is trying to bring interest rates down.

Sourrouille explained that the World Bank will provide two billion dollars in credits to finance the government's growth and structural reform programme. These loans, which are traditionally granted at low interest rates and with a long-term financing, will be disbursed between 1987 and 1989.

He also said that the IMF and Argentina had come to an agreement whereby the Fund will grant a 1.8 billion dollar credit to Argentina. This new accord includes a 1.3 billion dollar stand-by loan (to be paid off in a 15-month term), and a 480 million dollar credit to make up for the country's drop in exports.

The minister said the agreement also calls for a reform of the economic programme if Argentina's growth tragets are not met and if the prices of the country's exports go down.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

PY132103 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] ENACE [Argentine Nuclear Enterprise for Electrical Power Plants], an Argentine state-owned enterprise, and Nuclean [Nuclebras Engineering, Inc], a Brazilian state-owned enterprise, have signed an agreement implementing a technical exchange between the two nations in the atomic energy field.

The agreement was signed by ENACE President Engineer Abel Gonzalez Nuclean President Engineer Fernando Henning and is part of the economic integration plan signed by Argentina and Brazil in June 1986.

The agreement provides for increasing the current exchange from an estimated $200 million to $2 billion by late 1990.

ENACE and Nuclen are charged in their respective countries with planning and constructing nuclear power plants. The agreement provides for exchanging technical services in the engineering field on these power plants.

It must be noted that cooperation in the field of nuclear energy is one of the points agreed upon by Presidents Alfonsin and Sarney as part of the 20 agreements for bilateral integration singed in Buenos Aires and Brasilia.

The agreement was signed at the ENACE building, at 712 Leandro N. Alem Avenue.

CGT PLANS NATIONAL STRIKE FOR 26 JANUARY

PY140106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (NA) -- The CGT [General Labor Confederation] tonight ordered a national strike for 26 January after evaluating the "negative" aspects of the salary policy ratified by the government by seven decrees released by the Casa Rosada.

The national strike will mark the beginning of a new strategy of the struggle the CGT wil implement to seek midifications to the government's economic and social policies.

1986 COST OF LIVING FIGURES ANNOUNCED

PY082157 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Jan 87

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The cost of living rose 4.7 percent at the retail level last month, the Statistics and Census National Institute (INDEC) reported yesterday. Wholesale prices went up by three percent, and the cost of construction 4.7 percent.

Thus, inflation during 1986 registered a 91.9 percent increase, wholesale prices climbed 57.8 percent, and construction costs were up 80.8 percent.

Entertainment and education accounted for the highest inflation figures last month (10.4 percent), goods and services (6.2 percent), health care (6.1 percent) and fuel and electricity (5.5 percent). Food and beverages were under the general average, with 3.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the Economic and Social Policy Institute (IPES) yesterday said that inflation climbed two percent during the first week of 1987.

GARRETT SAYS DRUG TRAFFIC 'DESTROYING' JUDICIARY

PY132250 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Jan 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Sucre, 2 Jan (PRESENCIA) -- Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon has stated that drug trafficking activities are increasing in Bolivia and that, in addition to the damage drug traffickers are causing to society, they are now implementing actions to destroy the judicial branch and the Bolivia police. Garrett Ayllon made these comments during the opening of the 1987 judicial activities. Present at the ceremony was Interior Minister Fernando Barthelmey. [passage omitted]

Vice President [subhead]

In his speech, Bolivian Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon stated that "the legislative branch lacks the constitutional power to shuffle the Supreme Court of Justice during the legal period of sessions." Garrett Ayllon said that the judicial branch is independent, and that the other two branches of the state must be respectful and protect the stability and constitutional independence of the judicial branch. Only in this way will there be independent judges who will pass judgment in accordance with the law, and not be subject to political pressures or influences, much less to the corrupting force of money.

Garrett Ayllon said that for the judicial branch to be truly independent, it must have solid financial independence to honestly exercise court activities. The Supreme Court, he added, has a moral and institutional strength, stemming from its legitimacy. Only in this way will it be able to watch over the effectiveness of the state of law and preserve the integrity and property of the Bolivian people. "This is democracy's basic equation: to have freedom under law and order within a framework of freedom," Garrett Ayllon said.

The vice president stated that in addition to legal tenets, one must consider the moral integrity of the men chosen to administer justice. He said that this requirement is even greater now that there is an unprecedented crisis in moral principles, and the huge corrupting force of drug trafficking is plunging Bolivia into an unprecedented situation in its history, seeking to debilitate and destroy the institutions.

Garrett Ayllon said: "It is no longer possible to keep secret that drug trafficking is destroying two basic institutions: the Bolivian police and the judicial branch." He discussed the need to take immediate political steps within the three branches of the state in the struggle against drug trafficking and to seek the economic strengthening of the judicial branch for the latter to independently and honestly exercise its delicate functions.

In addition, Garrett Ayllon noted the need to cite laws for the effectiveness of the legal codes approved by a de facto regime and not simply to draw up decrees, which are enforced outside the constitutional system. He said that this abnormal situation debilitates the state of law.

ARMY UNIT TO PREVENT SHINING PATH INCURSIONS

PY131921 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle has stated that the Shining Path is threatening to enter Bolivia because, according to official reports, this terrorist organization is operating very close to the Peruvian-Bolivian border.

Valle stated that to prevent this terrorist group from getting closer and to safeguard the country's sovereignty, the 9th Army Division will be installed within the next few hours in the zone of San Buenaventura or Rurrenabaque, a strategic area. The defense minister stated the following:

[Begin Valle recording] I want to reiterate that our desire is to protect our border with the Republic of Peru, to see that our border markers remain in accordance with the agreements we signed with that country, and to intelligently assess the activities of the Shining Path in the border area. [end recording]

The defense minister added that the Shining Path would not be welcomed as an ideological terrorist movement by Bolivian peasants, because the conditions here are quite different from those of Peru.

He then recalled Che Guevara's failure, and added that Bolivian peasants are owners of small parcels of land, in keeping with the agrarian reform, and that they do not have the same problems as the Peruvian peasants. However, he added the following:

[Begin Valle recording] We know that the Shining Path is concentrating its activites in an area near the Peruvian-Bolivian border. We must recognize the possibility, not of an incursion into the country, but of the Shining Path using Bolivia as a base from which to receive logistical support. [end recording]

Thus, the government will not allow our borders to remain unprotected, because the danger exists along the border with Peru. Within the next few hours, the commander of the 9th Army Division will be installed with his troops in San Buenaventura or Rurrenabaque.

AIR FORCE DISCLOSES APPOINTMENTS FOR 1987

PY130104 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jan 87 p 4

[Text] The following is a list of new appointments that has been issued by the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) Public Relations Department: Air Force commander -- Major General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo; Air Force chief of staff -- General Guillermo Escobar Uhry; Inspector General -- Major General Carlos Jaldin Guevara.

Air Force Ministry; Air Force under secretary -- Brigadier General Grover Rojas Sensano

Commander of the I Air Brigade (La Paz) -- Brigadier General Victor Guzman Bruno; Commander of the II Air Brigade (Cochabamba) -- Major General Oswaldo Arroyo Soria Galvarro; Commander of the III Air Brigade (Santa Cruz) -- Major General Jaime Zegada Hurtado.

Moreover, the FAB general command has announced the establishment of a IV Air Brigade that will be called the Amazonas Air Brigade and will operate in the eastern region of Bolivia.

Through 1986, the FAB carried out important activites by establishing Air Force detachments at strategic points of Bolivian territory. Thus the FAB was present through the country by reaching with its TAM [Military Air Transport] planes isolated places in our territory that lack communication.

BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZE SARNEY'S 9 JAN REMARKS

PY132328 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jan 87 p 33

[Excerpt] President Jose Sarney's comments on 9 January during the "Chatting by the Radio" program were not well received by businessmen and labor unions. Sarney called businessmen "anarchists" and followers of Miguel Bakunin's ideas. Mario Amato, president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP), who yesterday received several phone calls at his home in San Roque from people expressing their solidarity, said that President Sarney's accusations were "out of proportion." Although his name was not mentioned, Mario Amato was criticized by the president for saying that the government's delay in adjusting prices could lead to a generalized process of "civil disobedience."

"I stand by what I said. It is a pity that my words were misinterpreted. Nobody is interested in destabilizing the government, much less in promoting civil disobedience, although the situation in the business sector is untenable," the president of FIESP said. He emphasized that he speaks on behalf of 130,000 industries in the state of Sao Paulo, which need to regroup "for simple reasons of survival."

Amato added that "private enterprise does not have the resources that state enterprises have to cover business risks." He stressed that he considers the matter closed. "I do not intend to go to the president to clarify what I said because I believe he has misinterpreted my words. Nevertheless, I am at his disposal in case he wants to talk about it," he stated.

Antonio Ermirio De Moraes, president of the Votorantim Group said: "I would like the president to correct things. I am not an anarchist." He indicated that Mario Amato is merely "stating what is happening in the Brazilian economy." In his opinion, "President Sarney is making a big mistake by playing the workers against management at a difficult time like this."

He then asked: "What kind of a social pact is this?"

De Moraes added that this week he sent the CIP [Interministerial Price Council] a 2-page list of companies that have increased their prices, and he added that he believes that the government knew about the situation. "We will not get anywhere by just saying inflation does not exist. We have interest rates of 400 percent a year, the financial situation has worsened, and it has become necessary to review costs so as not to suffocate the business sector. We have always defended the Cruzado Plan, but there is a limit to everything," he said.

Regarding the threat from the Finance Ministry to cut official credits to companies that adjust their prices on their own, De Moraes said: "It is a hollow threat that does not scare anyone, because credits from the Bank of Brazil do not mean anything to the sector." De Moraes then concluded, saying that the government "is freezing prices of national industries after giving way to pressures from multinationals in the sectors of cars, pharmaceuticals and cigarettes." [passage omitted]

ARMY MINISTER VIEWS NEED TO FACE NATIONAL PROBLEMS

PY140056 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] The Army minister has stated that there is a lack of willingness to confront problems that are affecting the country.

Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves said today at the conclusion of a meeting with President Sarney that there is a lack of willingness to confront present national problems in a courageous, patriotic, realistic and united manner.

[Begin Pires recording] It is useless to criticize and adopt a negative attitude. Problems must be confronted jointly, courageously, and decisively by all Brazilians. [end recording]

The Army minister said that during the installation of the Constituent Assembly, the military intend to assess the issues that are of interest to it. Regarding the economy, General Pires Goncalves said that high interest rates will remain high for a maximum of 60 days.

Denies Coup Possibility

PY140049 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jan (AFP) -- In a statement this afternoon to Rio de Janeiro "Radio Jornal do Brasil," Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves rejected the possibility of a military coup in Brazil. The possibility of a coup had been mentioned on 12 January by Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola, who said that a coup is possible in view of the weakness of Brazil's institutions. Regarding Brizola's statement, Pires Goncalves said that Brizola is a very bad analyst who is not familiar with the situation in the Brazilian Army. [passage omitted]

SATELLITE TRACKING STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

PY131448 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] A third Brazilian satellite tracking station will be built at Tanabi, northeastern Sao Paulo State, by 1988. The Ministry of Aeronautics has started building the facility which will house the tracking equipment. The other two stations are located in Mato Grosso and Santa Catarina.

BRIEFS

AIDS CASES INCREASE -- The Sao Paulo health secretariat has reported that there has been an 80-percent increase in AIDS cases in Sao Paulo. It added that the monthly average of reported cases has jumped from 25 to 45 cases in the last 5-month period. The secretariat reported that to date 770 cases have been reported. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 10 Jan 87 PY]

1986 MEASLES STATISTICS -- Brazil registered 63,224 cases of measles in 1986, of which 2,000 resulted in death. The states of Ceara, Rio Grande do Sul, Espirito Santo, and Parana registered the largest incidence. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 0900 GMT 5 Jan 87 PY]

REGIONAL COMMANDER NAMED -- General Ivan Dentice Linhares has been designated new military commander of the southeastern region of Brazil. He had been head of the Department of General Services in Brasilia. He was installed today by Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, and will replace General Sebastiao Campos de Castro, who retired. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 8 Jan 87 PY]

PCCH LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY101430 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 25-31 Dec 86 pp 30-35

[Interview with unidentified authorized Chilean Communist Party (PCCH) representatives by QUE PASA reporter Luisa Garcia, in Santiago in the last weeks of December; written questions were submitted in advance]

[Excerpts] [Garcia] You have said that 1986 would be a decisive year. It can be seen that you have failed in your objective.

[PCCh Representative] True, it was not a decisive year as far as our main objective of attaining democracy is concerned. However, it was a decisive year during which great advances were made. Important progress was also made toward unity. Had this progress not been interrupted greater, and perhaps definitive, achievements would have been made toward democratization. It was a year of great definitions as well. It was not by chance that at the end of 1986 the Christian Democratic Party (DC) held a special meeting, the National Party (PN) called for an unscheduled meeting, and the Left held a meeting. The reactivation and development of the processes that were under way, the defeat of the hesitating and wavering attitude of some sectors of the opposition will no doubt permit new steps to fulfill the wishes of the country's majority. [passage omitted]

[Garcia] It has been said that for some time there have been discrepacies within the PCCh over the forms of struggle, discrepancies that became more intense after the discovery of the arsenals and the attack on Pinochet. It is said that the division is between the "Cambodians, or those who favor violence" and the "Senators, or Eurocommunists." Is this true?

[Representative] It is not true. The strong desire of the regime, the U.S. State Department, and the transnationals is to see the PCCh divided. It is also the wish of some opposition sectors. The press reports and the contrived campaigns are false. We Communists are always debating. From these collective discussions emerges the party's opinion. During these discussions, different opinions or points of view regarding a given issue can exist. This is now a consensus is reached. We have discussed topics such as the attack on Pinochet, the arsenals, the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front], the Right, the DC, and more. When the party says that it has discussed or given thought to a given matter, the fantasy of a break or division is fabricated with bad intentions. When the party says that it has not debated, they say that we are robots who receive orders from Moscow; that when it rains in Moscow, we open an umbrella here. The party is not being pulled apart; there are no factions in it.

[Garcia] Does this mean that the PCCh line has not changed, and that it continues to support all forms of struggle, including violence?

[Representative] Yes. The political line adopted by the PCCh in recent years is maintained, precisely because the Chilean crisis has not changed fundamentally. Of course, this line gains strength with the unfolding of the struggle and with experience. It is adjusted according to concrete political conditions. But fundamentally, the line has not changed at all. [passage omitted]

[Garcia] Is Chile involved in the East-West conflict?

[Representative] No. Chile should be a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

Chile's main problem is posed by the transnationals, those who want to live at the expense of our people, making more profits by consuming our products than what we make by producing our goods. We do not participate in a policy of opposing blocs, but we are not indifferent to the struggle other peoples must wage to develop their own process of liberation. We have an internationalist view of the problems. We have a great sentiment of solidarity with and affection for all people building socialism and struggling for democracy. We are friends of these peoples.

[Garcia] Is there some degree of economic dependency on the Soviet Union?... If arms are not accepted, at least Radio Moscow broadcasts are.

[Representative] The PCCH is not economically dependent on the Soviet Union nor on any socialist country. The Chilean people, all the Chilean democratic parties, individuals, and organizations have received solidarity with their struggle for democracy and against dictatorship from many peoples. Radio Moscow does not broadcast for the PCCh, nor is it a mouthpiece for the PCCh. It even carries editorial commentaries from other parties that have positions that differ from those of the PCCh. [passage omitted]

[Garcia] Why does the PCCh want periodic changes in the Chilean Government, but not in communist countries?

[Representative] Periodic change in government is not the real problem, popular sovereignty is. Whether there should be government succession is a decision for the sovereign people alone to make. We will always respect the periodic election of the country's authorities on the basis of the people's sovereign expression. Frankly, there is no periodic change of government in capitalist countries, only change of government among bourgeois sectors. When a true transfer of government takes place -- that is, when another class comes to power -- respect for the supposedly immutable principle of government succession ends, and all efforts are concentrated on bringing that democratic government down -- as occurred in 1973 in Chile.

[Garcia] Why do you want democracy to return to Chile, if under democracy you suffered a defeat on 11 September 1973?

[Representative] Democracy was not the cause of our defeat. On the contrary, the 1973 coup was intended to finish Chilean democracy, because that democracy did not serve to protect the interests of those who plotted the coup. At any rate, that experience taught us that democracy must defend itself from its enemies. We will improve democracy so that there will no longer be government transfers like the one on 11 September 1973. [passage omitted]

[Garcia] How would the Chilean transition be? What role would you assign the Armed Forces in that transition?

[Representative] The transition should be as rapid and inexpensive as possible. As a basis for the departure of Pinochet, we have proposed the installation of a provisional government headed by someone chosen by consensus. This government should call elections for president and a constituent congress as soon as possible. The role of the Armed Forces in this process will, to a large extent, depend on them. In our view, the Armed Forces should stop supporting the regime and support the demands for democracy. To this end, we are willing to hold a dialogue with the Armed Forces to ensure the transfer of power to the people who are to be its legitimate holders. Moreover, it would be appropriate to discuss with them their role in a democratic future. [passage omitted]

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY SHOT IN BUDAPEST

PA131733 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1703 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (REUTER) -- The Colombian Foreign Ministry reported that former Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, who is currently the Colombian ambassador to Hungary, was shot three times in the head during an attack in Budapest today.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mauro Mora said that Parejo Gonzalez is undergoing emergency surgery, but he could not give any further details on the ambassador's condition.

Former Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzales, who was seriously wounded during an attack in Budapest, was appointed ambassador to Hungary last August, as the government considered Hungary a safe place for him, political sources disclosed.

According to the same sources, President Virgilio Barco's government considered that the former minister would be safer in Hungary than in Colombia or in any other diplomatic post.

Ambassador 'Out of Danger'

PA131814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Julio Londono has said in Bogota that Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, former Colombian justice minister and the current ambassador to Hungary, who was wounded by five [as received] gunshots today in Budapest, "is out of danger."

London said that Parejo Gonzalez' life is no longer threatened by the wounds, according to the most recent report issued in the Hungarian capital by physicians assisting him.

The foreign minister told the Caracol Radio Network that "I just spoke over the telephone with one of the physicians, and he assured me that our ambassador in Budapest is out of danger."

Command Claims Attack

PA132114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2050 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The "Hernan Botero Moreno" Command claimed credit here today for the attack staged today on Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, former justice minister and current Colombian ambassador to Hungary.

In a call to the AFP office in Bogota a voice said: "The extraditable ones claim credit for the attack on the traitor and extraditer Enrique Parejo Gonzalez."

Generally, the name "extraditable ones" is attributed to those accused of drug trafficking who are susceptible to extradition to other countries, particularly to the United States.

Right before hanging up the caller said: "Hernan Botero Moreno Command."

AUTHORITIES DISCOVER COCAINE LAB, HELICOPTERS

PA102227 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1441 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jan (DPA) -- It has been officially reported that 10 helicopters, including three belonging to the Panamanian Air Force and one belonging to the Colombian Public Works Ministry, have been withheld by the authorities after a raid carried out during the last few hours at an airplane maintenance facility located in Subachoque municipality near Bogota.

During the operation the authorities found a cocaine processing laboratory, including chemicals. During the action 10 persons were captured.

Today, the Colombian authorities are tyring to determine the circumstances under which the Panamanian helicopters arrived, as they apparently arrived with special permission for repairs.

The preliminary investigations are to determine if the Panamanian helicopters are linked with the transport of drugs, or if they really were undergoing technical inspection.

The authorities also confiscated three cars found on the premises, one of them belonging to known drug trafficker Gilberto Molina.

According to authorities, the farm where the repair facility operated, La Fomuna, had a sophisticated computerized alarm system. Several decorative porcelain figures were found; the cheapest was valued at 1 million pesos (about $5,000).

Some of the owners of the confiscated helicopters said that they had them there for repairs and that they did not know that a drug distribution center was operating there. Military forces are investigating these statements.

Because of the apparent importance of the drug distribution center, the authorities described the discovery as one of the most noteworthy since increased antidrug action began after the murder in Bogota last month of Guillermo Cano Isaza, director of the morning newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

Another source reported officially that Ana Rodriquez de Tamayo, known as "La Faraona," one of the most important heads of drug trafficking, was arrested in the northern city of Cartagena.

This criminal, who is being sought by the United States, is the third person qualifying for extradition the authorities have detained. Previously, Rodolfo Donado Suarez and Carlos Gomez Zapata, 27, had been arrested.

During the drug trafficking offensive, hundreds of people have been arrested, among which were some 13 important drug-trafficking leaders.

POLICE PRESUME BUS EXPLOSION WORK OF TERRORISTS

PA140216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The police reported today that at least 14 people were killed and 20 injured when an urban bus was burned by presumed terrorists in downtown Barranquilla.

Several witnesses, quoted by radio stations, stated that an explosion occurred in the rear of the bus and immediately following flames engulfed the vehicle, burning most of the passengers.

Simultaneously, two other buses suffered identical attacks in the southern sector of the city, but the authorities have reported that these attacks resulted only in material damage. The authorities believe that this wave of terrorist actions is due to the recent increase in bus fares.

'CRIMINALS' MURDER UP MOVEMENT LEADERS

PA110410 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jan 87 p 12-a

[Excerpts] Arauca, 8 Jan -- The wave of attacks against Patriotic Unity (UP) members and leaders has claimed another victim. Sotero Escobar, a peasant leader and intendancy councilman, was killed yesterday by unidentified persons. [passage omitted]

The victim had waged a battle during the council's last period of sessions against alleged administrative irregularities on some government fronts and had always waged a permanent struggle to ensure a proper adminstration of the budget appropriations and oil revenues. [passage omitted]

The councilman escaped unharmed last year from an attack in front of his residence.

The authorities also confirmed the murder of Enrique Vera, who was also a UP leader in the town of Bedoyes, Tame jurisdiction.

The UP intendancy coordinating board said today that the two murders were perpetrated by criminals participating in the so-called "Condor Plan" which is destined to annihilate the political movements's leaders. [passage omitted]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

PA130420 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Upon taking the oath as new Ecuadoran foreign minister, Rafael Garcia Velasco said: I will try to faithfully interpret and execute the international policy set forth by the president of the Republic. He added that he will offer all his experience and ability for the service of his country.

An international dispatch by the EFE news agency also reported the appointment of career diplomat Rafael Garcia Velasco as new Ecuadoran foreign minister. It states:

Ecuadoran diplomat Rafael Garcia Velasco, former ambassador to the OAS, has been appointed foreign minister by President Leon Febres Cordero, sources at the government palace told EFE. Garcia, who has led the Ecuadoran OAS delegation since the beginning of the current administration in August 1984, will assume office today.

The new foreign minister will replace Edgar Teran, who resigned on Friday, 9 January. According to political observers, Teran resigned due to remarks made at the OAS by the new foreign minister, in which the eight countries of the Contadora and Support Groups were criticized for forming small cliques that hurt Latin American unity.

After assuming office this afternoon, Garcia Velasco will hold a news conference during which he will make clear Ecuador's position concerning the Contadora Group and reveal the full text of his speech at the OAS, which has been sharply criticized in the country's political circles.

UNIDENTIFIED TERRORISTS ATTEMPT TRAIN BOMBING

PY091535 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Excerpts] There have been a series of terrorist attacks in Trujillo and Barrancas. Three subversives were killed in Cerro de Pasco after a frustrated attack against a passenger train. The following are relays from our correspondents.

[Begin Trujillo relay] There were two dynamite explosions last night. One was at the Cofide [Financial Development Corporation] headquarters and the other at the residence of Hector Centurion Va lejo, the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] departmental secretary general. The explosions caused injuries to two persons and considerable damage. [passage omitted] [end relay]

[Begin Cerro de Pasco relay] Three unidentified people, who are believed to be subversives, detonated dynamite charges on the railroad tracks at km 90/900 near Taco del Sol, in the Linacaca District. According to eyewitnesses the passenger train traveling from Cerro de Pasco to (?Auroya) was miraculously spared when the makeshift bomb failed to explode. Because of this failure the three subversives who had placed the explosive under the tracks returned to fix it just as their powerful bomb exploded,rocking nearby houses and instantly killing two of the subversives while the third, who was taken to the local Daniel (Alcides) Carrion Hospital died this morning in this mining town. According to the police, the subversives in question have not yet been identified. [end relay]

[Begin Barrancas relay] In the predawn hours of today, terrorists perpetrated a dynamite attack against the house of the Barrancas mayor's residence. The bomb explosion caused damage totalling approximately 50,000 intis. [passage omitted] [end relay]

LUSINCHI, GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEET

PA081649 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Report by Martin Pacheco]

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi met with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez in his office this afternoon. They discussed matters of bilateral interest, particularly energy matters, as well as the Central American situation. Quinonez is visiting Venezuela as our country, as well as the other Contadora Group members, is busily working to prepare the agenda that will be discussed during the group's visit to the five Central American nations. Guatemala has maintained a wait-and-see attitude in the face of the Central American situation and, at the various international forums, it has stressed that the crisis should be resolved by the countries in conflict -- in other words, without the intervention of any foreign powers. Quinonez expressed his country's position regarding the efforts that the United Nations, the OAS, and the Contadora and Support Groups will begin in the search for new paths to a subregional peace agreement.

[Begin Quinonez recording] We hope this visit will be very significant because, first, it will show the concern existing in the international community, particularly because of the visit of the two secretaries [general], over the regional conflict. This is very important. Second, we feel this is the right moment to seek peace. [end recording]

Everyone will be watching this meeting in Central America because peace and, above all, the effort Contadora has made through the years for the signing of a subregional agreement that returns peace to Central America are at stake.

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK NAVAL POST

PA131450 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] San Cristobal -- This morning Venezuelan marines guarding the dredger Carabobo in the Arauca river repelled a guerrilla attack, presumably by members of the self-styled National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia.

According to information received over the phone from residents of Guasdualito, it was established that at approximately 0315 today, two unidentified boats carrying many people approached the marine post. Suddenly, the subversives of the two boats opened fire on a lakeside dwelling installed by the navy on the edges of the Arauca River, in the place known as Cano Bayonero, approximately 3 km from La Victoria in Apure. The marines were alerted by their sentry, and with their weapons managed to repel the attack, presumably carried out by members of the ELN, who are trying to take advantage of the darkness of the hour.

The naval post is used to protect the dredger Carabobo, which is used to maintain the river bed of the international Arauca River.

Military sources consulted by EL NACIONAL refused to reveal any information, but through other authorities, we were informed that there were no casualties on either side.

SOVIET ENVOY ON BORDER CONSULATES, GORBACHEV VISIT

FL121200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0503 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Tijuana, Mexico, 10 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rotislav Sergeyev has rejected reports that this country is planning to set up consulates on Mexico's northwest border. He said that those rumors were spread by the United States.

He stated that this kind of behavior could create conflicts between the two nations and added that no one should interfere, not even with words, in the relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the diplomat denied that his country gives economic support to Latin American countries in hopes of winning them over to the Soviet form of government. That is simply slander, he claimed.

Concerning the coming visit to Mexico of Soviet Prime Minister [as received] Mikhail Gorbachev, Sergeyev said that mutual invitations had been extended but no dates have been fixed, although it is possible that this will be arranged when Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor visits.

Mayor Federico Valdes Martinez presented the keys to the city to Sergeyev during his tour of Tijuana, located in Baja California, on the Mexican-U.S. border.

HABIB 'UNEXPECTEDLY' ASKS TO DISCUSS PEACE TOUR

PA131625 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Jan 87 p 4

[Report by Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] A few hours before the momentous Central American peace tour, Philip Habib, the U.S. roving ambassador in Central America, unexpectedly knocked at the Foreign Ministry's door and requested a meeting with Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia, to learn his viewpoints regarding the objectives of the tour.

Since Habib unexpectedly arrive at the Foreign Ministry late yesterday afternoon, the press was caught off guard. However, after the meeting, he told journalists that his meeting with Foreign Minister Abadia had been "pleasant," and that Abadia had expressed the Panamanian viewpoints regarding the Central American situation and the objectives f the peace tour.

"That is all I have to say," Habib said laconically. He was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis.

After the meeting, Abadia said that it had been "positive" on the eve of a tour scheduled to begin on 16 January by the Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers, who will be accompanied by the UN and OAS Secretaries General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Joao Baena Soares, respectively.

Although Habib told Abadia that he supports the Contadora Group efforts, the Panamanian foreign minister reiterated to the U.S. ambassador Panama's position that "supporting violence does not contribute to peace in Central America."

Habib held a secret meeting with [Costa Rican] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal in Miami, Florida over the weekend, and apparently got in contact with Honduras and El Salvador, the countries that form the Tegucigalpa Bloc.

Although it was not confirmed, Habib departed for South America. He will probably visit Bogota, Caracas, Argentina, and Uruguay.

ABADIA ON STANCE TO BE ADOPTED AT PCC MEETING

PA131950 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] ... will hold meetings in Panama to analyze aspects of the policy to be adopted by the Panamanian Government and the Panamanian representatives in the canal area. Those representatives participated in a preliminary meeting with Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias to discuss some of the points. Foreign Minister Abadia Arias referred to the topics discussed:

[Begin Abadia recording] It is important for our people to be well informed about everything concerning the Panama Canal, because it belongs to all Panamanians. Today we have had a very constructive meeting with the Panamanian members of the [Panama Canal Commission, PCC] Board of Directors, and with high officials of other ministries and institutions to pinpoint the political guidelines to be followed by our members at the PCC Board of Directors.

It is necessary for the Panamanian members -- who are acting with great patriotism and with a great sense of sacrifice -- to feel they are being supported by the central government and the Panamanian people. This is not a struggle of a government or a sector; it is a struggle of the Panamanian people. Although our efforts have certainly been successful, there are still obstacles in our way. Law 96-70 is a huge pitfall in our way; therefore, the Panamanian Government and people want this law to be abrogated or substantially modified.

Regarding the subjects discussed at the meeting we have just concluded, we mentioned the growing participation of Panamanians. We have noticed with concern that we are barely meeting our goals in the lower positions, and we are dragging our feet in the higher positions. Panama will not give up its struggle for compliance with the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and for growing participation to be not only a verbal expression but a reality and a fact. Panama is aiming toward this. Following instructions from the president of the Republic, the Panamanian members have been adequately informed of the joint position we will adopt at the next meeting, which will begin on 15 January. We are also striving for a prompt and efficient solution to the Gaillard Cut problem, which is making the canal inoperative. Hence, we are also establishing the guidelines to be followed by the Panamanian members at that meeting.

In addition, there are other important topics concerning Panama's revenues. For examples, we believe that the accounting procedures followed within the canal zone... [corrects himself] within the PCC is not as accurate as it should be. We were pleased with the presence at this meeting of the deputy finance minister, who has also committed himself toward ensuring compliance with the accounting laws that will enable Panama to receive what it deserves. As I told a journalist a while ago, Panama is not asking for a single penny more or less than what it is entitled to, but we will tenaciously fight for what we should receive. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PRESIDENCY'S PRESS SECRETARY RESIGNS -- Guillermo Antonio Adames has addressed a note to the president of the Republic in which he resigns from his post as the press secretary of the presidential palace. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Jan 87 p 4 PA]

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

FL090320 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Government has now implemented the restructuring of its law enforcement and national security agencies as announced by the deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, Mr Curl Thompson, last year.

The immigration and naturalization functions are now the responsibility of the minister of foreign affairs and the security branch of the Belize Police force has now been established as a separate department within the public service structure.

The former Special Branch of the Belize Police force is now a new department known as the Security Intelligence Service, SIS.

The role dictating intelligence service remains unchanged and (?is identical) to that assigned previously by the police Special Branch. Their functions are basically the gathering of information and intelligence to assist the police in exercise of their duties and to help insure the security of the country.

Financial accountability of the SIS will be the same as in all government departments and the director will be accountable to the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the establishment of the Security Intelligence Service as a new and separate department will provide improved productivity from the limited resources available.

Meanwhile, two new promotions in the senior ranks of the public service were announced by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Mr (Bernadet) Evans has been promoted commissioner of police with the (?facts) from November 11, 1986 and Mr F A (Marsha) has been promoted to the post of director of the newly [word indistinct] Security and Intelligence Service, SIS. This is fact since October 16, 1986.

BRIEFS

PERMANENT SECRETARIES APPOINTED -- Two promotions to the post of permanent secretary have been announced by the Office of the Prime Minister. Mrs Eleanor Hall has been promoted to permanent secretary in the (?establishment) department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Mr William Phillips has been promoted to permanent secretary in the Ministry of Defense. [Excerpt] [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Jan 87 FL]

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ENDING STATE OF SIEGE

PA140431 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0336 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Report by Marco Antonio Guevara]

[Text] At midnight on 13 January, constitutional guarantees suspended since 1979 will be restored. The Legislative Assembly held a full session today and the request [not further identified] by the Council of Ministers was not subject to vote.

Meanwhile, the opposition, which has declared itself on strike, reaffirmed its position to maintain its stance until the Christian Democrats reconsider their demands.

Hugo Carrillo of the PCN [National Conciliation Party] said that it is not important that the state of siege be extended.

[Begin recording] [Carrillo] The world is not going to fall apart because there is no state of siege. We have been under a state of siege for 7 years and the country's problems have not been resolved. This means that from a political point of view, the state of siege is not resolving the country's problems.

[Reporter] If things did not improve under a state of siege in 7 years, can they now get worse?

[Carrillo] That remains to be seen. Many people said that when we fought for full freedom of expression in the country things would get worse, but they did not. On the contrary, we all won, because we can express ourselves freely. Therefore, we will have to try it If things get complicated, the assembly can reconsider the measure. However, we believe there will not be major changes -- quantitatively speaking -- because there is no state of siege. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Guevara Lacayo [Legislative Assembly president] believes that social problems may increase because the extension of the state of siege was not approved.

[Begin recording] [Guevara Lacayo] The psychological effects are negative, because the lack of a state of siege can produce in the rebel sectors... [changes thought] it is sufficient to mention a demonstration held recently at the National University. All the previous demonstrations were relatively calm. However, at this demonstration they began to paint on buses. It is said that car tires were punctured. However, without the state of siege the rebel groups can take more violent actions because they will know that the Armed Forces will not have an instrument -- namely, Decree 50 -- to lay down the law against them.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] and cites as an example the case of freedom of expression; it was believed that it would have repercussions or be used. Hugo Carrillo said that none of the things predicted have happened.

[Guevara Lacayo] Well, the things we predicted have happened. As freedom of expression has expanded, there have been more and more abuses. There have even been publications publicly calling for a coup d'etat. Therefore, things do not happen overnight. Rome was not built in a day. Things increase and grow in a natural progression. [end recording]

The Council of Ministers' request on the state of siege will be examined by two commissions, which will meet on Thursday. It will probably be subjected to a vote on Friday by the full legislature. In the meantime, and judging by the positions assumed, no solution to the problem is in sight.

Blandon Favors Status Quo

PA140433 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0340 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Report by Jose Ramirez]

[Text] The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, has categorically stated that if the state of siege is lifted in our country, this will jeopardize national security inasmuch as the Armed Forces are left with no legal basis for handling certain situations that may arise.

[Begin Blandon recording] This would affect the military situation. In the first place, we would not be able to control the entry, departure, or residency status of our citizens or foreign nationals in our country. Undoubtedly, this affects military intelligence.

On the other hand, if the other organizations entrusted with enforcing justice in the country were to be confronted with the case of a captured terrorist, this terrorist could have the right to an attorney during the investigations. Meanwhile, the terrorist or subversive element would have to be arraigned within 72 hours. This also affects a thorough investigation, because it is very difficult to prove how involved a person is in a terrorist act. The security corps and the Army units need more time for this. [end recording]

Blandon also said that this would restrict the control of mail and communications, something that seriously affects the military situation. Referring to the situation of current political prisoners, Blandon said most of them would be released, because the military tribunals handling these cases would be eliminated. Gen Blandon also said that the rebel groups are the only ones who would benefit from this situation.

[Begin Blandon recording] Undoubtedly, they will avail themselves of this political situation and take advantage of it. I think that they would probably try to hit some military target, mainly some unit that is static in the area. In the field I know they will also greatly exploit this situation for propaganda purposes. Allow me to tell you that the politicians themselves are aware of the fact that the terrorist groups will benefit most from this situation. [end recording]

Gen Blandon concluded by saying that the deputies in our country should be more responsible and struggle together along the path we have chosen, which is democracy.

BLANDON CHARGES SANDINISTS SUPPORT FMLN-FDR

PA131620 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Excerpt] General Adolfo O. Blandon, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said that the FMLN-FDR's actions against El Salvador are carried out with Sandinist interference. Blandon said that in his view, the main obstacle is that Nicaragua continues to be the logistics base for the Salvadoran subversives because the ammunition, weapons, and explosives come from that country, which has training camps for the subversion against El Salvador. It has also established a communications center with a powerful radio, from which the FMLN terrorists receive the orders to carry out their actions against the Salvadoran people. [passage omitted]

COLONEL CARRANZA REVIEWS GUAZAPA HILL OPERATION

PA110347 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Report by Carlos Armando Rivera]

[Text] Counterinsurgency "Operation Phoenix" began a year ago, and the Army has asserted that it maintains control of Guazapa Hill, one of the main areas of FMLN guerrilla operations. Colonel Oscar Armando Carranza said that during 360 days of constant operations the Army has managed to evict the rebels from this important military bastion, which has been the site of many bloody battles during 7 years of war. According to the departmental commander of Cuscatlan, the permanent operation precludes the possibility that the rebels may return to the zone. Col Carranza issued his statement when the Armed Forces was carrying out civic-military actions in the village of Oratorio de Concepcion, 33 km north of the capital. The Army broadcast counterinsurgency messages during the civic-military action, urging the people to report guerrilla movements, while distributing food to the people.

[Begin recording] [Carranza] We continue to carry out "Operation Phoenix", and we also participate in the United To Rebuild plan. You have seen today that the terrorists decreed a transportation stoppage at the national level, and the Armed Forces are here, through the 5th Military Detachment, in the village of Oratorio de Concepcion to carry out a combined civic-military operation. This includes the participation of the Army Medical Corps, Conara [National Commission for Reconstruction], 5th Military Detachment, and security corps. All this, as I told you before, is part of the United To Rebuild plan.

[Rivera] Is there new information about "Operation Phoenix", which is being carried out in this zone?

[Carranza] We have not had many problems, even though we have detected certain terrorist activities nearby. However, given the permanent control we have of Guazapa Hill...[changes thought] the terrorists used it as a symbol, but it is still under the Armed Forces' control.

[Rivera] Is there any indication that the guerrillas will be able to return to the Guazapa area, Colonel?

[Carranza] I consider that possibility highly improbable because, as I told you before, the Armed Forces control the famous Guazapa Hill. However, I do not reject the possibility that they will try to infiltrate the area, but their success will be minimal. [end recording]

The village of Oratorio de Concepcion, Cuscatlan Department, is located in one of the country's conflict-ridden areas. According to the people, fierce clashes occurred between the Army and guerrillas in 1983, leaving approximately 12 dead and wounded.

COPREFA REPORTS KIDNAPPINGS, FMLN CASUALTIES

PA110112 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Excerpts] This is a Coprefa report. Jose Atilio Atencio, San Agustin mayor, and a peasant, Cruz Rodas, have been kidnapped by terrorists. Atencio and Cruz Rodas were abducted from their respective homes located in Buenos Aires, in San Agustin, Usulutan.

According to people who witnessed the action, the terrorists carry out this kind of kidnapping quite often. They harm civilians who are always victims of this kind of FMLN-FDR abuse. [passage omitted]

It was also reported that FMLN groups set up attack points in El Tronconal junction, in El Paraiso, Chalatenango Department, where they attacked drivers. [passage omitted]

Three terrorists were killed and six wounded during two clashes between FMLN groups and the Armed Forces. The first two terrorists were killed and six wounded when their column clashed with troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade stationed in San Salvador. The clash took place in Joya Grande, Apopa, San Salvador Department. Following the actions, the Armed Forces seized two M-16 rifles, 2 Yaesu radios, cartridge clips, ammunition, and communist documents. The third rebel was killed during a clash with units from the Jucuaran Battalion from the 6th Infantry Brigade, in Las Cruces, Jiquilisco, in the eastern Usulutan Department.

FMLN CONCLUDES TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA130445 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Attention, attention please! Radio Venceremos is about to give important information regarding the transportation situation. Attention, attention please Salvadoran people! Attention local and foreign shippers! Attention!

The FMLN informs that at 0000 [as heard] Monday, 12 January, the national transportation stoppage ordered by the FMLN General Command as part of its current military campaign and in repudiation of the swindle packages and the forceful military recruitment will end.

All of the country's roads will be open as of early Tuesday 13 January. The national transportation stoppage ends. This stoppage was successfully carried out for 4 days. The stoppage is the expression of the FMLN's growing political and military power.

The stoppage was more efficient this time in the western part of the country. In future transportation stoppages we will cover the entire country with maximum efficiency.

We recognize our people's discipline as well as the discipline of local and foreign shippers who respected the stoppage. The stoppage demonstrates the organizational capacity of all Salvadorans, who, together with the advances made by our weapons, are bringing us closer to the hour in which we will rescue our sovereignty and independence, and will establish peace with justice for all Salvadorans.

Skirmish With Cobra Battalion

PA131230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Attention, attention please! The FMLN has inflicted 34 casualties on the Army troops. It seized important military equipment during that same attack. Attention! Radio Venceremos is receiving important military reports.

Our companeros of Radio Farabundo Marti are sending us important military reports. The puppet Army has suffered 34 casualties on the northern trunk highway. Attention, please; here is the report:

At 0400 on 12 January, guerrilla units of the Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Group carried out the operation called "Long Live The Heroes Fallen on January 1971." In this attack, our units evaded all the defensive systems that the 4th Infantry Brigade had maintained around its positions.

At 0400, our units raided two sections of a Cobra Battalion company, which was quartered at the storage center of the Supply Regulation Institute, IRA, on the northern trunk highway between the turnoff to Amayo and the city of Tejutla.

In this blunt and explosive guerrilla attack, our units annihilated part of the two sections attacked, while the rest of the 4th Infantry Brigade company fled in total disarray.

Attention, attention please! In the continuation of our "Heroic January, Farabundo Lives" military campaign, here are the results of the successful operation carried out on the northern trunk highway against positions of the 4th Brigade Cobra Battalion. Attention, attention please!

We inflicted 19 deaths and 15 injuries. We repeat: We inflicted 19 deaths and 15 injuries, for a total of 34 casualties on the dictatorship's troops. To these 34 casualties we have to add the military material seized from the Army. Attention, attention please!

On the northern trunk highway, we seized 2 M-60 machine guns, 2 M-16 rifles, 2 M-70 grenade launchers, 1 M-72 Law rocket launcher, 1 TRC-77 military communication radio, 1,500 7.62-caliber cartridges, 5,000 7.56-caliber cartridges, various grenades for M-79 launchers, 15 packs, and other military material.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ CONTRERAS ON MEETING WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA140206 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Report by Jose Danilo Izaguirre; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Izaguirre] President Jose Azcona Hoyo, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, the commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras met at the government palace with a delegation of U.S. congressmen, who, as usual, tried to discredit our country's image. According to statements made by Miguel [as heard] Ortiz, one of the U.S. congressmen who attended the meeting yesterday, our country has become a contra sanctuary, where the contras have established their own government to overthrow the Nicaraguan regime.

"La Voz de Honduras interviewed Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras on yesterday's meeting.

[Lopez, in progress] "... but, but there was great interest, but not specifically in the diplaced people. We talked about the problem of Hunduran children in general. The U.S. congressmen are representatives of a state that produces great quantities of food and grains. They felt badly about not having helped us solve this problem and therefore offered to help. We agreed to continue these conversations through our embassies.

[Izaguirre] "Mr Foreign Minister, did the U.S. congressmen present any specific position regarding the Central American situation to you, or did they come to truly become informed about what is taking place in our country?

[Lopez] "They did not come to fulfill any orders. They came... [changes thought] some of them are new congressmen and they wanted to obtain firsthand information."

Lopez answered questions about recent incidents with Nicaragua. We asked him whether this conflict was discussed in the meeting.

[Lopez] "Of course this problem worries the U.S. people and their representatives in Congress. We talked about this situation, specifically about the incidents that took place in March and December 1986.

[Izaguirre] "Mr Foreign Minister, which U.S. congressmen attended the meeting?

[Lopez] "There were congressmen and also representatives of various sectors. I believe I have a list that I will gladly give you. This list tells you the names [words indistinct] and who are [words indistinct].

[Izaguirre] "What is the government's opinion on the interest of some U.S. congressmen in helping our country, as well as the accusations that some others made to the effect that Honduras is lending its territory to attack our sister nation, Nicaragua?

[Lopez] "All efforts are a contribution to peace. Honduras is determined to achieve peace. Since the birth of the Contadora Group, Honduras has been interested in achieving peace. Honduras has become stronger, and has positively contributed to this process. A large part of the Contadora plan originated in contributions made by Honduras."

According to our foreign minister, the Honduran Government and people are more interested in defending our border than in worrying about what happens to the rest of the area countries.

[Lopez] "The Central American problem is not merely that of the counterrevolution or Nicaraguan security. It is a security problem that affects all countries. We are connected to this problem. From the viewpoint of the Honduran Government and the people in general, we are more interested in protecting our security than that of other countries."

[Izaguirre] "Mr Foreign Minister, according to one of the U.S. congresmen who met with you this morning, Honduras is lending its territory for the creation of a government that will attack our sister nation Nicaragua. What is your opinion about this?"

[Lopez] "There is no alternate government to the Honduran Government. The Honduran Government was elected by the people, who are the true rulers of this country. The problem of the counterrevolution is a well-known one. Sometimes the counterrevolution uses Honduran territory, it looks for sanctuaries, but this is not a Honduran problem, it is a problem of the internal Nicaraguan situation."

ARMED FORCES LIST PROMOTIONS, ASSIGNMENTS

PA131355 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Radio America is hereby relaying a last-minute exclusive report on the changes within the military hierarchy approved last night by the Senior Council, promoting General Humberto Regalado Hernandez to military leadership with the support of the sixth promotion. The Honduran military hierarchy will today enact the changes. This week, the new military leaders will begin to take charge of their posts. To know who the leaders of this new movement are, here is the structure that consolidates the leadership of Gen Regalado today:

Colonel Leonel Guiterrez Minera, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, commander of the Public Security Force; Colonel Carlos Reyes Barahona, commander of the naval forces stationed in Puerto Cortez -- Reyes Barahona had been commander of the Recablin Armored Cavalry Regiment; Colonel Edgardo Mejia, commander of the Air Force; Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Mendoza, chief of the Air Force General Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Julio Cesar Pabon Rodriguez, commander of the Recablin Armored Cavalry Regiment, which had been commanded by Col Reyes Barahona; Lieutenant Colonel Reinaldo Andino Flores, director of the General Francisco Morazan Military School; and Colonel Lufty Azzad Matute, director of the Command and General Staff School.

Attention. The changes continue in this restructuring of the Honduran military hierarchy:

The military Social Security Institute, IPM, which until yesterday had been directed by Colonel (Truman Cordon), chief of the Army General Staff, is directed as of today by Col (Edmundo Elcerro Prudost). Col (Cordon)'s new position within the hierarchy is unknown. The IPM, perhaps the most important administrative institution within the military hierarchy and the military institution in general, will be directed as of today by Col (Elcerro).

This is how the Armed Forces infantry battalions will be commanded:

The 1st Infantry Battalion, stationed in Las Tapias, will be led by Lieutenant Colonel Ramon Rosa Martinez, who had been commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion, stationed in Naco, San Pedro Sula, Cortes. As of today, he will command the 1st Infantry Battalion. This battalion is presumably the most renowned of the Armed Forces.

The 2d Infantry Battalion, stationed in Camara, will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mario Amaya.

The 3d Infantry Battalion stationed in (?Naco), Cortes Department, will be led by Lieutenant Colonel Vanegas Medina.

The 4th Infantry Battalion, stationed in La Ceiba, will be directed by Lieutenant Colonel Alvaro Romero Salado, who has been ratified in this position.

The 5th Infantry Battalion, stationed in Las Mosquitia, will be led by Lieutenant Colonel Eric Sanchez, who had been removed from the post of deputy defense minister 4 days ago. He was said to have fallen out of grace, but was named last night by the Armed Forces Senior Council as commander of the 5th Battalion.

The 12th Infantry Battalion, stationed in Cucuyagua, Copan Department, will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lazaro Avila Soleno.

We also have the changes within the artillery battalions. This is an exclusive report:

The 1st Artillery Battalion, stationed in Zambrano, will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hector Rene Fonseca. This is another key Honduran Army battalions.

The 2d Artillery Battalion, stationed in (Tinalejo), Santa Barbara Department, will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Claudio Laines Cuello.

The 3d Artillery Battalion, stationed in Zamorano, will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Munguia.

The 4th Artillery Battalion, stationed in San Lorenzo, will be commanded by Lieutenant Parada Calix.

Now we report the brigade commanders who were confirmed last night by the Armed Forces High Council:

Brigade 101, stationed in Tegucigalpa -- Colonel Cesar Maradiaga Andino.

Brigade 105, stationed in San Pedro Sula -- Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalva.

Brigade 110, stationed in Choluteca, southern zone -- Colonel Rolando Torres Hernandez.

The G-2, in charge at Armed Forces security -- Colonel Roberto Nunez Montes, who has been confirmed.

This list constitutes the official changes confirmed by the Armed Forces Senior Council. It is an exclusive last-minute report. Reports confirmed to Radio America this morning established the Armed Forces' concern. Gen Regalado Hernandez wants to improve the internal staff, the subordinate staff of the Armed Forces.

According to the exclusive reports we obtained last night when this changes were confirmed, Gen Regalado Hernandez has consolidated his leadership of the Army, which has overcome its problem of internal instability. The basic factor in Regalado's work plan is his concern over the subordinate officers. Gen Regalado's consolidation was confirmed with the sixth promotion, considered the most professional and progressive military generation in the Armed Forces. The sixth promotion, according to reports, does not favor sudden and violent changes within the military institution, and advocates unity within the Armed forces and the full professionalization of the Armed Forces.

The leaders of the sixth promotion are Lieutenant Colonels Mario Amaya and Alvaro Romero Salgado.

'Official' Report Ruled Out

PA140025 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1735 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Here is an odd and even ridiculous report. For security reasons, the Armed Forces Public Relations Office will not officially report on the changes in the military institution, even though those changes were announced in this station's morning newscast. Here is a report by Javier Gavindo Villalobos:

[Gavino Villalobos] Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Flores, the public relations chief of the Armed Forces, will be one of those replaced in the changes that the Armed Forces will carry out. Nevertheless, no official report will be issued for security reasons. Here are Lt Col Oscar Flores' remarks to reporters:

[Begin recording] [Flores] As you have said, communiques have traditionally been issued when changes are made. However, our current situation is worrisome. This is one of the reasons why the Armed Forces will not issue any official communique or report in this regard. As you and the general public understand, many classified aspects are involved. They involve aspects of battle formations that we do not disclose.

[Reporter] Why aren't you going to issue an official communique if the people appointed to the posts have already celebrated this, some with toasts? Why should the people not learn about this? Aren't there close ties between the people and the Armed Forces?

[Flores] The Armed Forces maintain close ties with the people and all government sectors. Nevertheless, I reiterate that these are internal aspects of the institution and we are... [interrupted by reporter].

[Reporter] [words indistinct] What are the reasons for the changes? If there is a relationship between the people and the Armed Forces, why hide things?

[Flores] They are not being hidden. These are simply internal matters that need not be disclosed.

[Reporter] In view of such an apparent and overwhelming rotation, why can't the people as of yet learn about the changes, especially when there is talk of generational matters in the Armed Forces? It is said that the sixth promotion controls the power in the institution. Don't the Honduran people have a right to know how the command assignments will be distributed?

[Flores] Well, so far as your statement on generational issues is concerned, I do not totally share that view because officers of different promotions or generations are in the Armed Forces leadership. The leadership is not exclusively held by a specific promotion.

[Reporter] To which do you belong, the fifth, sixth or seventh?

[Flores] I was honored to graduate with the sixth promotion.

[Reporter] The sixth promotion is the one in power right now. No one should be deceived about this because everyone knows this.

[Flores] As we know, the Armed Forces command is held by the commander in chief of the Armed Forces as regards internal operations. As regards a constitutional mandate, we all know that the commander general of the Armed Forces is the president of the Republic. Therefore, I do not agree that the sixth promotion is... [interrupted by reporter]

[Reporter] How many officers are in the sixth promotion?

[Flores] When we graduated in 1967 from the former General Francisco Morazan Military School, which is now an academy, there were 23 officers. Of these, one has died. Some of us are still in the service while others have retired.

[Reporter] There are 22 officers. The battalions and the brigades are usually commanded by lieutenant colonels, which is your rank. There are some with more or less seniority, but most are lieutenant colonels. This shows that the sixth promotion [words indistinct] that leads the destiny of this country?

[Flores] I think that the command always makes a selection in accordance first of all with seniority and rank, and with what is most advisable for the institution. Therefore, I repeat that this includes different promotions and generations.

[Reporter] Who replaces you?

[Flores] I cannot yet say.

[Reporter] Where are you being transferred?

[Flores] I might go to military teaching.

[Reporter] The (?officers school)?

[Flores] Possibly.

[Reporter] According to an international dispatch, the sixth promotion negotiated with General Humberto Regalado Hernandez all these changes in the military structure.

[Flores] I have no comment. [end recording]

CRUDE BOMB DEACTIVATED AT MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA112057 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2040 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jan (DPA) -- It was announced today that a home-made bomb was deactivated at the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa.

The bomb, which according to the police "is one of the most simple home-made devices," was thrown into the diplomatic mission on Saturday while the gardener was watering the lawn. The police were notified and combed the area for more bombs.

This is the second bomb deactivated in less than a week in Tegucigalpa. The first one was also thrown into a diplomatic mission, the Israeli Embassy. No guerrilla group has claimed responsibility for the two actions, but the home-made bombs were very simple in both cases.

The Mexican ambassador to Honduras has refused to comment on the matter.

NICARAGUA

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE ON FACT-FINDING MISSION

PA140252 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Eight U.S. congressmen arrived in Nicaragua last night to gather information on this country's situation, according to remarks made last night by several of them at the Cesar Agusto Sandino Airport.

The Democrats Jim Slattery, Jim Moody, Thomas Foglietta, and Joe Brennan arrived at 1830. The Republicans Frank Wolf, Andy Coats, Alex McMillan, and Guy Molinari arrived at 2000. The latter declined to make comments to the press.

The four Democrats voiced their opposition to the Reagan administration's war against Nicaragua and expressed an interest in learning about the state's position vis-a-vis the Catholic Church, political parties, and the media.

Jim Moody, of Wisconsin, said that most Democratic representatives voted against financing the contras, pointing out that this is not official party policy.

He expressed satisfaction over the recent enactment of the Nicaraguan Constitution and said that he wants to know how many of the liberties written into the Constitution are observed in practice.

Joe Brennan, a freshman congressman from Maine, abstained from making any major remarks, but said that he wants to obtain as much firsthand knowledge about Nicaragua as possible.

TALAVERA ON CONTADORA, SUPPORT GROUP TOUR

PA081637 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera has stated that the tour to be conducted by the Contadora and Support Groups, together with the UN and OAS secretaries general, can serve to promote trust and create the necessary climate to speed up the peace process obstructed by the United States. The diplomat added that he expects that the visit by the Latin American group will help normalize diplomatic relations with Honduras, which is what the Nicaraguan people and government want.

Talavera denied that Nicaragua is responsible for the stagnation of the negotiating process. He said that an effort is being made to discredit Nicaragua abroad by accusing it of this.

He added that the stubborn U.S. policy of aggression against Nicaragua continues to be the main obstacle to the peace initiatives of the Contadora and Support Groups.

ISRAELIS ALLEGEDLY TRAIN CONTRAS IN HONDURAS

PA131508 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Israeli military advisers are taking part in the training of Nicaragua counterrevolutionaries at the U.S. military bases of Palmerola and Tegucigalpa in Honduras. The report, published in the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ, cited U.S. sources and added that the Honduran Government has hired the advisers as a priority project, paying them special salaries for training the counterrevolutionaries. HA'ARETZ also cited a U.S. Defense Department spokesman who affirmed that he had already heard about the presence of Israeli advisers in the Central American Republic of Honduras.

U.S. TROOPS BUILD LANDING STRIP IN HONDURAS

PA110426 Managua International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Some 220 U.S. Army engineers today began to build a 3,000-meter landing strip in Honduran territory, barely 30 km from the Nicaraguan border. The new Yankee military base is being built as part of the so-called "Big Pine-87" war maneuvers, which are being carried out by the U.S. troops and a small part of the Honduran Army. The earth and cement landing strip located in Jamastran, El Paraiso Department, will be built by members of the 27th Airborne Engineers Battalion from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The maneuvers will continue until 15 February.

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS STATE OF EMERGENCY LAW

PA140333 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] The establishment of a state of emergency without the existence of a law on states of emergency is in no way illegal, because for all practical purposes the country is dealing with a war of aggression jeopardizing security, Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes said yesterday.

Reyes said that although all the president does is use his powers as "executive when he suspends various obligations and guarantees, this is only to defend the country from the imperialist threat."

"This does not mean that those rights and obligations written into the Constitution suspended during a state of emergency are restricted, because the rights and guarantees that are suspended in Managua are not the same ones suspended in the areas where direct military confrontations take place. Here we can move about freely, go the movies, and the like. They can't do that in the war zones," he said.

Putting it another way, he added, it is not a matter of restricting rights immediately, "but it empowers the executive branch to implement them duly." [sentence as published]

According to Article 185 of the Constitution, the president of the Republic can suspend, throughout or in only part of the national territory, rights and guarantees in this Constitution in case of war or when thus warranted by national security interests. It adds in its second paragraph that the decree of suspension will place into effect the state of emergency for a specific, extendable period of time.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION, CONTADORA

LD100307 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Recorded telephone interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by correspondent Martin Meden -- date not given]

[Text] [Meden] Mr Ramirez, does the new Nicaraguan constitution now coming into force have any characteristics that would fit in with the principles contained in the drafts of the Contadora Act drawn up so far?

[Ramirez] Well, it does not contain a single point that would contradict the principles of Contadora, which (?we are in tune with); and insofar as it refers to the political order, we are establishing nonalignment.

Nicaragua insists, and the constitution so indicates, that we are a nonaligned country. We have no military alliance with any power. We are not going to set up any kind of foreign military bases in the country. We will provide no opportunity here for the establishment of foreign troops on our territory. That has clearly been confirmed. Our political idea as to what should be done is nonalignment. At the same time, it establishes a pluralist regime of periodic elections. This is no way strays from the principles that the Contadora Group has been following, and it is true that before they were Contadora principles they were already principles of the Sandinist revolution.

[Meden] Indeed, the foreign ministes of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group countries -- eight Latin American countries altogether -- together with the secretary general of the UN and the secretary general of the OAS are to visit the Central American countries beginning on 17 January. How does the Sandinsta regime evaluate this new initiative for peace and dialogue in the region?

[Ramirez] This initiative has been welcomed by the Nicaraguan Government from the beginning. But we think that it is not going to be an easy task. And just like before, we are now seeing how the Reagan adminstration -- although it is in very bad shape and has very little moral authority after all the scandals it has been going through -- is once again trying to undermine the Contadora peace process. I see these things (?with perplexity). The U.S. ambassador to the OAS, Richard McCormack, has introduced an interpellation -- apparently unprecedented, but that is how it is -- against OAS Secretary General Baena Suarez, for having agreed to take part in this peace mission. I repeat, this seems unheard-of to us, but it is so.

Again yesterday we read that Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who is also very implicated in the Contragate affair, has announced that the United States is to make a new peace proposal. We view this with surprise, because every time Contadora makes progress on a seroius peace proposal the U.S. Government and some of its most intimate allies in the region turn up with other proposals, and when they are (?overturned) they attempt to boycott these Contadora peace proposals.

[Meden] Finally, what do you think the prospects are of 1987?

[Ramirez] We have enough military power to defeat the armed counterrevolution. The terrorist bands have been reduced in number and do not represent any military threat to the stability of the revolution. That, too, is one of the victories of the revolution.

Whether the U.S. Congress is going to send financial aid to the counterrevolution; whether the Reagan administration is going to continue to strive to boycott the peace efforts and to encourage terrorist movements against Nicaragua; whether the Reagan adminstrtion, despite all its difficulties, is capable of waging war; and whether we end up or not with a direct military intervention against Nicaragua, we cannot influence. And that is what limits our optimistic prospects. Nevertheless, we shall continue to fight for peace and we will continue to fight to instiutionalize the democracy in the country. We will continue to fight against terrorist forces.

[Meden] Sergio Ramirez, vice president of Nicaragua, thank you very much for having answered our telephone call.

[Ramirez] Thank you, and a very cordial greeting to all over there.

DONAS, SOVIET SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL132302 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1910 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] The vice presidents of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, Raul Donas Santana and Vladimir Mordvinov, respectively, have signed a protocol related to talks the two officials held.

The document includes the results of the work conducted by Soviet delegation which examined in our country over several days important papers which were later signed. Among them are the new general conditions established to send Soviet specialists to Cuba and new rates for the payment of the technical assistance. Other documents include those related to the supplies for a furfural plant, the agreement regarding service provided to USSR ships at the port of Havana, and the rebuilding of the Nuevitas fertilizer plant.

USSR SIGNS AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT IN HAVANA

FL131517 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] A bilateral cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Cuba in the agricultural-livestock area has been signed in Havana and includes the supply of materials and equipment for several works, which will be constructed within the next few years as part of the recently-signed general trade protocol for the 5-year period, 1986-1990.

CAMACHO DECORATES FORMER SOVIET MILITARY ADVISER

FL091402 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Lieutenant General (Sergey Kribloplyasov), who was chief of Soviet military advisers in our country, has been decorated in Moscow with the Che Guevara Order by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party's Politburo and Cuban ambassador to the sister nation. (Kribloplyasov) and a group of high-ranking officers who rendered services in Cuba also received the 30th FAR Anniversary Commenorative Medal. Speaking in the name of the honorees, Colonel General Dmitriy Volkogonov gave thanks to Cuba and hailed military cooperation between the two countries.

ANPP PRESIDENT PRAISES NICARAGUAN CONSTITUTION

FL131600 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government [ANPP], arrived here in the capital yesterday from Nicaragua.

Bravo Pardo headed the Cuban delegation participating in the proclamation of the Nicaraguan Constitution last Friday [9 January] and he gave his impressions on the importance of the event.

[Begin recording] This event, held on the occasion of the proclamation of the new Nicaraguan Constitution, is of historic importance and from a current point of view, it has a tremendous effect on the struggle for a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America and efforts to check the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, their direct aggression, and I think, perhaps, that it will be a great obstacle to the continued aggression of the counterrevolutionaries that act at the border of Honduras and Costa Rica.

The ceremony was of great, great [repeats himself] importance because of several reasons.

First of all, in the middle of a war, it demonstrates that the Sandinist front government is making an effort to govern in the most democratic method permited by the situation.

The main event was a great expression of the peoples' government of the enthusiasm. We seemed...[changes thought] It seeemed that we were in Cuba seeing a ceremony given by our party, our government.

It was truly a historic event but, in addition, it was a great obstacle to the U.S. policy of aggression. [end recording]

SURINAME'S HERRENBERG SAID TO 'EXPLAIN' EXPULSION

FL131504 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Surinamese Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg has accused Holland of being involved in hostile actions against his country. In statements made over Paramaribo television, he explained the reason the Surinamese Government is expelling Netherlands Ambassador Derrick Jan van Houten is because of his evident support of the opposition group operating in the eastern part of the country.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS SALVADORAN AIR FORCE ATTACKS

PA110358 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Radio Venceremos reported today that Salvadoran Air Force helicopter gunships bombed six rural villages north of San Salvador for several hours. The rebel station could not give an account of the number of dead or the damage done. Salvadoran humanitarian and religious organizations stressed that in 1986 the regime's forces carried out some 186 attacks against civilian towns where there were no guerrilla detachments.

Other reports from San Salvador report that on the 2d day of the new guerrilla road transport boycott campaign, the guerrillas managed to paralyze up to 95 percent of collective and commercial transport. During the last few hours the insurgents also increased sabotages against the electrical system, leaving the Departments of San Miguel, Morazan, La Union, and Usulutan without power.

FMLN CLAIMS 12 ARMY CASUALTIES IN 2 BATTLES

PA101221 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the Salvadoran guerrillas inflicted 12 Army casualties during recent actions in San Salvador and San Vicente Departments. The source said that eight enemy casualties were inflicted on 5 January during a guerrilla attack on 5th Infantry Brigade troops at San Jacinto canton, San Vicente Department. Four other Salvadoran Army members were killed or wounded when a Pantera Battalion patrol was ambushed by the rebels near Guazapa Hill, 24 km from San Salvador.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S BALAGUER EYES FOREIGN DEBT

FL130337 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1915 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The Dominican Republic's head of state, Joaquin Balaguer, has said his government needs a grace period, a reduction of interests, and more adequate conditions in order for his country's foreign debt, which amounts to over $4 billion, to be paid.

Balaguer spoke with peasants of the Pedro Sanchez locality, El Deibo Province. He said that was the same situation thousands of Dominican peasants had with the State Agricultural Bank. Balaguer told the peasants not to be ashamed of being in debt with the agriculture bank because, he said: You are in the same situation the government is in, the government needs its payments to be adjusted.

The Dominican president added that all the projects of his country's agrarian institute are in great debt and assured that the peasants, as well as the government, should have easier payment terms to fulfill their commitments.

COC DENOUNCES 'MANEUVER TO DISQUALIFY' ATHLETES

FL131430 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Cuban Olympic Committee [COC] President Manuel Gonzalez Guerra has denounced the existence of a maneuver to disqualify many Cuban atheletes during the anti-doping [preceding word rendered in English] test in the Pan-American Games.

Gonzalez Guerra made the accusation during a news conference in Indianapolis and said the Cuban delegation will take measures. The athletes have been warned they should not take any liquids before the test unless they are supplied by officials from our delegation.

The head of the Cuban Olympic Committee said the information came to Havana from different sources and added that on other occasions, liquid medications have been administered in soft drinks or water so the exam would result positive and on this occasion the delegation will apply strict measures to prevent these acts from occurring.

Gonzalez Guerra said extensive information is being given to the athletes so they can learn about the prohibited medications, which are illegal to use.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDENT CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA

FL121856 Havana Televison Cubana Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report over video of proceedings of meeting]

[Text] Attended by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo, the Eighth Latin American Congress of Students, CLAE, has opened in Havana. The meeting, which will last until 15 January, is taking place at the Palace of Conventions. Anti-imperialist unity is the tactic and strategy of victory, said Rene Ismael Garcia, representative of the International Union of Students [IUS] in Nicaragua, who spoke at the opening session.

During this session, Pioneers and members of the Federation of Intermediate Level Students and the Federation of University Students [FEU] made a surprise visit which concluded with the words of (Salvador Lavielle Laugar), recently elected president of the FEU, who welcomed the more than 70 delegates from 31 countries participating in the congress. Following the opening ceremony, a debate began on the main report, which analyzes the activities carried out by the CLAE in the last 3 years.

The meeting is chaired by Ana Maria Pellon, president of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students; Roberto Robaina, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists; and Joseph Scala, president of the IUS.

VEIGA OPENS 53D PLENUM OF CUBAN TRADE UNIONS

FL131709 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1507 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] With a speech of introduction given by Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], the 53d plenum of the CTC national council began this morning in Havana's Lazaro Pena Theater.

The forum is attended by 87 percent of the national council members, trade union leaders from municipalities and provinces, students of the national CTC school, and other guests, which total 975 participants.

In his report, Veiga analyzed the participation of the workers movement in the rectification process being carried out throughout the country and the tasks to be undertaken this year.

The highest trade union leader said to party and government leaders, who are presiding over the meeting, that there are still deficiencies in the application of norms and other factors, which should be eliminated as soon as possible.

BOARD ISSUES ECONOMIC GUIDELINES EXTENSION

FL130016 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1913 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The new timetable to inform workers of the guideline figures of this year's economic plan will be extended until 15 April and will reflect the specific circumstances resulting from the commander in chief's announcements.

According to the Central Planning Board, the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has until 24 January to release the plan's guideline figures. The national and provincial unions and local peoples' government will have until 19 February to coordinate with state central administration organizations all of the plan's objectives and tasks. Those organizations will have until 10 February to release guideline figures to enterprise unions and regional delegations and until 24 February to budgeted enterprises and units.

Next 17 March will be the deadline for representatives assembly meetings to approve this year's economic plan guideline figures. General assembly meetings to inform workers of those guideline figures will end by 15 April. Those assembly meetings are very important at this time. Therefore, they should be adequately prepared with the required quality and publicity and with the participation of all labor leaders.

The working units will play an essential role in this stage aimed at guaranteeing the objectives of the 1987 economic plan and channel the greatest efforts in achieving a rational and maximum use of all available resources.

MEASURES TO CONTROL ENERGY WASTE BECOME EFFECTIVE

FL131511 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] An energy control system for the state sector is now in effect for the first quarter of 1987.

This system should guarantee the strict vigilance of consumption of energy during the first quarter of 1987, during which time the official plan will not be effective in the state sector [en los cuales no se dispondra del plan official en el sector estatal].

The measure establishes a 5 percent reduction of energy consumption in respect to the actual figure of the first quarter of 1986. To control this measure, each organization will be responsible for distributing energy among the largest consumers and the rest will be controlled by the provinces.

If the large consumers do not comply with the established measure, the organization will compensate with other savings measures or else electrical service will be cut until the overconsumption is paid.

In the case of the consumers controlled by the provinces, they will be checked daily and an analysis of the energy situation will be held every 10 days. If at the conclusion of each month the province maintains indexes of overconsumption, measures will be applied that include blackouts and termination of activities or production in the province.

This system is intended to place responsibility on the organizations and provinces for the rational utilization of energy resources assigned to them, to control the wasteful users, and to contribute to energy conservation in state organizations and enterprises.

GRANMA ENTERPRISES FAIL TO MEET GROWTH PLANS

FL091828 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1252 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Although Granma's mercantile production showed 98 percent fulfillment at the end of November 1986, the province grew only 2 percent in this sector from 1985. The deficit is a result of the fact that 48 enterprises, more than half of the total, have not fulfilled their plans, with the steelworking, light industry, sugar, communications, and construction ministries coming under the plan. Of the 36 enterprises that engage in sales, 12 are not fulfilling their respective plans, which represents 33 percent of the total, while at the provincial level [as heard] this area is overfulfilled in 2.5.

Among the items that most unfavorably affect the province's economy is the increase in wages earned, amounting to 351,123 pesos, while the productivity ratio is minus 1.016 points. The main indicators of earnings are unfavorable, with mercantile production unmet, productivity lower than planned, and a negative ratio between the growth of the average monthly wage and productivity.

In most of the enterprises, the causes that led to these unfulfilled goals, are the lack of raw materials, poor production quality, absence of workers in key operations, and equipment breakdown.

Listed among enterprises not fulfilling their plans are 6 of the 11 agro-industrial complexes, whose basic problems stem from the premature start of the 1985-86 harvest, not executing the projects with their own means, deficiencies in the repair of capital equipment, and a drop in the estimates and yields.

Despite all these difficulties, which have become problems that must be immediately solved, the people of Granma, in response to our comander in chief's call, report overfulfillment of minor exports production with a contribution of 25,195 pesos to the economy, which is 8.6 percent over the goal set. Likewise, economizing of energy sources is favorable, with nearly 800 tons of oil fuel not used, 2,196 tons of gasoline saved, and more than 12,000 megawatt-hours not consumed.

Following the mid-November visit of our commander in chief, and with each Granma resident involved in the process to rectify errors and deficiencies, the provinces pledge of honor will be a worthy response aimed at obtaining a better utilization of resources with the objective that the province, as requested by Fidel, join the vanguard squad in the construction of the new society.

REPORT REVIEWS 1987 BUDGET PROPOSAL, DEBT

FL061610 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Nov 86 p 1, 14

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Excerpt] Next year, the Dominican Republic will allocate $415,100,000 to meet its foreign debt interest and regular payments and expects to receive foreign aid amounting to $448,380,000.

These and other reports on the country's economic operations for next year are included in the 1987 budget proposal approved yesterday by the National Development Council during a meeting presided over by President Joaquin Balaguer.

The amount of resources aimed at fulfilling 1987 financial services (public debt) greatly surpasses those allocated for 1985, which was also the budget in force this year.

The 1985 public debt budget amounted to $69,497,060.

The 1987 budget, which should be approved by the end of the session by the senate and the chamber of deputies surpassed the 1985 budget by $889,200,000. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES SECRETARY CONFIRMED -- President Joaquin Balaguer last night signed a decree confirming Major General Antonio Imbert Barrera in his post as secretary of the Armed Forces with the provisional rank of lieutenant general. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 16 Dec 86 p 1 FL]

AMBASSADOR TO GUATEMALA -- President Joaquin Balaguer last night issued a decree appointing Dr Ulises Pichardo ambassador to Guatemala. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 16 Dec 86 p 13 FL]

HAITIAN ENVOY RECEIVED -- Foreign Secretary Donald Reid Cabral has received the new Haitian ambassador, General Gerald Emmanuel Constant, retired, who presented a copy of his credentials. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 18 Dec 86 p 6-e FL]

JAMAICA

SEAGA ANNOUNCES NEW AGREEMENT WITH IMF

FL140045 Bridgetown CANA in English 0035 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 13, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight announced a new 15-month agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) after months of haggling.

The agreement required a 10 percent cap on wage hikes this year and drastic reductions in import tariffs among the exchanges for U.S. 138.2 million dollars in loans and the funds seal of approval. But Seaga said the package was the most favourable of all the agreements negotiated by Jamaica with the IMF in the 10 years of our association.

He told Parliament that the agreement called for the halving of inflation to seven percent and allowed the government to maintain the price controls reintroduced last year on basic food items.

The agreement took 10 months to negotiate because of Jamaica's resistence to the IMF demands for further devaluation of its dollar, and has already claimed one cabinet casualty, Minister Without Portfolio Douglas Vaz.

Seaga said he fired Vaz Friday over opposition to aspects of the deal, which was worked out after a previous agreement for U.S. 115 million dollars was derailed last year because of governments push toward expansionist policies.

Vaz, who insists he resigned, complained the IMF deal would have a deleterious effect on the island's manufacturing sector -- an apparent reference to a planned maximum 60 percent reduction in import duties this year as the government moves to further open up the economy. Under the four-year-programme, tariffs, which Seaga said now ranged up to 200 percent, will be down to between five and 30 percent.

With this programme the administration will scrap incentives provided under legislation such as the Industrial Incentives Act, the Export Industries Encouragement Act and the Hotel Incentives Act, Seaga said.

However, Seaga, who is minister of finance, said he was offering exporters to countries outside the Caribbean Community (Caricom), a 7.5 percent tax rebate on the value of their exports. Exporters operating under the Export Industry Act will be allowed to choose whether they want to retain duty-free incentives for the life of the incentive period or receive the export tax rebate. The pace of tariff reductions in the future will be set in consultation with private sector groups to lessen the possibility of dislocations, Seaga said.

Additionally, Seaga said, all enterprises will benefit from the establishment of an anti-dumping committee which will protect our local producers against unfair price levels imported goods dumped on the local market.

Further, he said, businesses here will benefit from the planned reduction of corporate tax here by 12 per cent to 33 per cent, as well as a six per cent reduction in stamp duties on raw materials to 10 per cent and next year it was planned to lower the stamp duty on capital goods from 30 to 25 per cent.

Funding will be put in place to assist, over the next four years, those manufacturing companies likely to experience difficulties in competitiveness, the prime minister said.

Seaga said the cost of reducing import duties, stamp duties, providing the export tax rebate and the cut in corporate taxes will cost the treasury J173 million dollars.

To help offset the loss stamp duties will be increased on cheques, promissory notes, bonds and business licences, raising J122 million dollars. No consumer products are included in the package of tax increases, the prime minister said.

On the issue of pay, Seaga said the 10 per cent ceiling will be for contracts signed after January 1, except where negotiations were far advanced before the start of the year and the offers by employers were based on or within the previous wage guidelines. The government had previously maintained a 15 per cent ceiling, though it never formally promulgated the limit.

Seaga said that while total pay increase must not exceed 10 per cent in a contract, employers will have the right to make some adjustments above that figure once others were made below it to compensate.

The agreement with the IMF now sets the stage for the release of funds by the World Bank and other institutions and makes it possible for us to complete the re-scheduling of our debt with the Paris Club group which will be done in March to cover both this year and next year, at one session, Seaga said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRESIDENT CLARKE ADDRESSES NEW PARLIAMENT

FL122237 Bridgetown CANA in English 2006 GMT 12 Jan 87

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Jan 12, CANA -- The new Trinidad and Tobago Government promised a new era of integrity in public life today but pleaded for time to implement its policies.

The National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) administration outlined its approach to its first term in office at the opening of a new session of parliament. NAR President Ellis Clarke, reading a speech prepared by the [words indistinct] told an audience of 400, including six Caribbean prime ministers, that the government would tackle some of the country's disabilities but not in one fell swoop.

It must be remembered that these ills cannot be eradicated at one fell swoop and that accumulated disabilities of decades cannot be remedied in a few days, Clarke said, referring to high expectations of the public.

The speech lasted just seven minutes but Clarke said plans for dealing with social and economic problems will be revealed in the 1987 budget expected to be delivered within the next week. The opening function revived all the pomp and ceremony missing from the last two such occasions.

The NAR was elected in general elections last December 15, winning 33 of the 36 seats in the House of Representatives. The Peoples' National Movement (PNM) had ruled from 1956 until then.

The presidential address outlined government proposals to establish honesty, a new era of integrity in public life, accountability at all levels of government, and improvement of education and facilities for young people.

The path before us will be fraught with hardship and sacrifice in the immediate future and we will need to exercise strength of will to say no to some of the things we fervently desire and to demonstrate the ability to recognise the things that we need.

At the commencement of his address, Clarke extended greetings to the six Caricom heads -- Prime Ministers Errol Barrow of Barbados, Eugenia Charles of Dominica, John Compton of St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines James Mitchell, and Dr Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts and Nevis and Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte. Their presence symbolises the new spirit of co-operation which now exists among us and which I confidently expect will bear fruit to the mutual benefit of our respective countries in the future, the president said.

House speaker, Nizam Mohammed, and Senate president, Michael Williams, elected before the speech, wore the full regalia of gown and wig in keeping with the pledge to restore certain parliamentary traditions.

Congratulating the new speaker, leader of government business and external affairs minister, Basdeo Panday, said Mohammed now had a chance to improve the dignity of parliament as he had long advocated in opposition.

Opposition leader Patrick Manning promised constructive contributions rather than opposition for the sake of it.

We (the PNM) do not see ourselves as an opposition, we see ourselves as a government in exile...temporary exile, Mr Speaker, the former energy minister told the house.

The sitting of the house, adjourned following president Clarke's departure, was followed by a midday inter-faith religious service at Port-of-Spain's Woodford Square opposite the red house which attracted hundreds of people.

HOYTE DISCUSSES DEBT WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FL121930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 12 Jan 87

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Jan 12, CANA -- Guyana is hoping to have talks with new Trindad and Tobago Government over the next few months about its outstanding debt to this country, President Desmond Hoyte said.

Hoyte, one of six Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders here to attend the state opening of parliamentary today, said Guyana has been quitely regularising its position on a bilateral basis with its creditors. And we hope to do the same with Trinidad and Tobago, he told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY.

The debt is still outstanding and one of the thing I hope to see [words indistinct] respect to this debt. This has been a matter of great concern to us. Guyana reportedly owes Trinidad and Tobago close to TT400 million dollars (one TT dollar; 27.7 U.S. cents)

Obviously this is not the time to raise this matter with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Its just got in (and) as I understand, the matter is very much tied up with its budget preparation and all of that. So we're talking about within a next few months or so, Hoyte said. The National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) took office last month following elections that produced the first change of government in 30 years.

Yesterday new Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, Industry and Enterprise Minister Ken Gordon, and External Affairs Minister Basdeo Panday met Hoyte and the other visiting Caribbean heads and government ministers. Hoyte said the dicussions centred on general issues, including trade and were intended to deepen contacts at the heads of government level.

We tried to identify some of the problems which we're facing now: problems of economic relationships, problems of trade relationships, and things like that, he said. We tried to look at the question of contact between heads and the way in which we relate to each other with a view to seeing whether it might not be possible to facilitate quicker contacts and quicker decision making on problems that might arise from time to time...

Hoyte said he hoped Guyana would be able to build further on its good relationships with Trinidad and Tobago under the NAR government. I have a firm belief that we'll be able to build further on the existing good relationship. I'm hoping that perhaps that when we get a Caricom enterprise regime in place, that there'll be greater opportunities for fruitful economic co-operation, that this co-operaion will further stimulate trade not only for Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago but for the whole of Caricom.

Under the proposed regime, Hoyte said there would be opportunities for Trinidad and Tobago businessmen to invest in a wide range of areas in Guyana including agriculture, forestry and manufacturing within a network of inter-Caribbean enterprises.

NETHERLANDS REQUESTS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES LEAVE

FL131804 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Holland has denied that its ambassador to Suriname, Van Houten, unlawfully interferred in Suriname's internal affairs. This was stated in a reaction on the request by the Suriname Government for Holland to recall its ambassador.

And in a countermove, Holland has asked the Surinamese charge d'affaires in The Hague to leave that country.

Both diplomats at the latest, should vacate their office by January 25.

Regarding the expulsion of the Dutch Ambassador to Suriname, Van Houten, the United Reformist Party, the National Party of Suriname, and the Japanese Farmers Party have requested an urgent meeting of the top deliberating council.

After the declaration by Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg, this part is now sealed. It is necessary to have a review of the statement, thus their request for the urgent meeting.

SPECIAL ENVOY VISITS SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

FL132224 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Yesterday, Ambassador [to the Netherlands] Heidweiller left Suriname for Argentina, Colombia, and Uruguay as a special representative of the Suriname Government. He will inform these countries about the developments in Suriname.

Heidweiller will explain mainly the democratization process, the terror actions in the east of the country, and the ways support is given from Dutch territory to these actions. He will also discuss the worsening relations with Holland.

At the end of last year, Heidweiller visited Venezuelea and Brazil where he spoke with the heads of state of these countries and informed them about the present situation and developments in Suriname.